



California Postsecondary Education Commission  
March 2007

# Review of the Proposal to Establish a Law School at the University of California, Irvine

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# Seven Criteria for Program Review

- All program proposals must meet the following criteria to obtain CPEC concurrence:
  - Societal Needs
  - Student Demand
  - Appropriateness to Institutional and Segmental Mission
  - Number of Existing and Proposed Programs in the Field
  - Total Costs of the Program
  - Maintenance and Improvement of Quality
  - Advancement of Knowledge



# Criteria Met by UCI Proposal

- Student Demand
- Appropriateness to Institutional Mission
- Maintenance and Improvement of Quality
- Advancement of Knowledge



## Criteria the UCI Proposal did not meet are . . .

- The industry and occupational demand component of the Commission's *societal need* criteria;
- The program duplication component of the Commission criteria regarding the *number of existing and proposed programs in the field*;
- The Commission's *total cost* criteria.



# Occupations for Which a Legal Education is Valued

- Attorneys
- Judges
- Government Officials and Legislators
- University Professors in Various Disciplines
- Managers of Private and Non-Profit Corporations
- Research Analysts
- Legal Aid Advisors



## RAND Projections and Actual Figures for Active California Attorneys

Year	RAND Projections of Active Attorneys	Actual Number of California Attorneys	Difference	Percent Difference
1998	129,800	133,927	-4,127	-3.18
1999	133,704	133,255	449	0.34
2000	137,724	138,751	-1,027	-0.75
2001	141,866	140,485	1,381	0.97
2002	146,133	142,913	3,220	2.20
2003	150,527	143,566	6,961	4.62
2004	155,054	149,440	5,614	3.62
2005	159,717	150,067	9,650	6.04
2006	164,521	154,463	10,058	6.11
Commission applied an annual average compounded change rate to the RAND forecast.				



# Supply and Demand Projections for Selected Legal Professions

	<i>Employment Projections (Labor Demand)</i>						<i>Projections of Active Calif. Bar Members Eligible to Practice (Supply)</i>	
	Lawyers							
Year	In-State Office	Out-of-State Office	Law Professors	Judges & Magistrates	Admin. Judges	Subtotal Legal Demand	Labor Legal Supply	Difference
2007	85,000	14,020	2,800	1,600	1,500	104,920	156,071	51,151
2008	86,283	14,232	2,914	1,614	1,514	106,556	158,689	52,133
2009	87,586	14,447	3,032	1,628	1,528	108,220	161,306	53,086
2010	88,908	14,665	3,155	1,642	1,542	109,912	163,923	54,011
2011	90,250	14,886	3,283	1,656	1,556	111,633	166,541	54,908
2012	91,613	15,111	3,417	1,671	1,571	113,382	169,158	55,776
2013	92,996	15,339	3,556	1,685	1,585	115,161	171,775	56,614
2014	94,400	15,570	3,700	1,700	1,600	116,970	174,392	57,422



# Projections of Job Growth and New Hires for In-State Attorneys, Judges, and Law Professors, 2007-2014

<i>Estimate of In-State Employment and Job Openings (Demand)</i>				<i>Estimate of Supply Available for New Hires</i>	
Year (1)	In-State Employment of Lawyers, Judges, and Law Teachers (2)	In-State Job Openings		New Law School Graduates with Active Bar Member- ship Status (5)	Estimate of Bar Members on Active Status who are not Employed as Lawyers, Judges, or Law Teachers (6)
		Annual Open- ings Due to Separations (3)	Total Annual Job Openings (4)		
2007	90,900	1,150	2,540	3,500	51,151
2008	92,325	1,150	2,540	3,675	52,133
2009	93,774	1,150	2,540	3,859	53,086
2010	95,248	1,150	2,540	4,052	54,011
2011	96,747	1,150	2,540	4,254	54,908
2012	98,271	1,150	2,540	4,467	55,776
2013	99,822	1,150	2,540	4,690	56,614
2014	101,400	1,150	2,540	4,925	57,422





# Does a Regional Need Exist?

- UC law schools draw from a national and statewide pool of applicants, not a regional pool
- No evidence suggests that Southern California applicants are disadvantaged in the selection pool to Northern California UC law schools
- Labor market data does not show that Orange County is under supplied with attorneys
- Major firms in Orange County are recruiting lawyers from the nation's most prestigious schools.



# State Need for Public Law Attorneys

- All UC Law schools have similar public interest programs to that proposed by UCI
- Market and incentive forces must shift for more students to enter public interest law – more programs is not the answer to the shortage
- CPEC staff feels that state resources should be directed toward other methods for recruiting public interest attorneys, for example, loan reimbursement programs



# In Conclusion

**The Commission is unable at the present time to support the proposal to establish a new law school at the University of California, Irvine for three principal reasons:**

- The occupational and industry projections of the California Labor Market Information Division indicate that the current growth in the number of Bar-certified lawyers will keep pace with or exceed legal demand between now and 2014.
- The State's knowledge needs in the domain of legal education can be met by existing public and independent law schools.
- The projected public costs are questionable because the need for a new public law school has not been demonstrated by the evidence contained in the proposal.